WE CLAIM:

1. A gas centrifuge means operating to separate gases of differing chemical composition and molecular weight by a centrifugal force field.

2. A gas centrifuge means operating to

9 separate carbon dioxide from methane by a centrifugal

10 force field.

3. A multiplicity of centrifuge means as
defined in claim 1, arranged such that the separated
gases are further concentrated by introducing them into
successive of said gas centrifuge means.

4. A multiplicity of centrifuge means as
defined in claim 2 configured such that the separated
streams of carbon dioxide and methane are further
concentrated by introducing them into successive of
said gas centrifuge means.

- 1 5. A gas centrifuge comprising, in
- 2 combination:
- a) a hollow shaft to pass and introduce a
- 4 gas mixture into a rotating cylinder,
- b) said cylinder having axial vanes to
- 6 cause the gas mixture to rotate with the same angular
- 7 speed of the cylinder,
- 8 c) a radial passage connected to the
- 9 periphery of the cylinder to receive and pressurize a
- 10 produced and concentrated heavier gas stream,
- d) a nozzle connected to the passage to
- 12 convert the pressure of the heavier gas stream to
- 13 velocity adding a torque to the cylinder, and
- e) an opening in the hollow shaft to
- 15 receive and remove a produced and concentrated lighter
- 16 gas stream from the cylinder.

- 19 6. A gas centrifuge comprising, in
- 20 combination:
- a) a first nozzle accelerating a gas
- 22 mixture and introducing it into a rotating cylinder,
- 23 adding torque to the cylinder,
- b) said cylinder having associated vanes to
- 25 receive torque from the flowing gas and causing the gas
- 26 to rotate with the same angular speed as the cylinder,

1 C) a radial passage connected to the periphery of the cylinder operating to pressurize a 2 3 produced and concentrated heavier gas stream, a second nozzle connected to the passage 4 d) 5 and operating to convert the pressure of the heavier gas stream to velocity, adding torque to the cylinder, 6 an open scoop oriented perpendicular to 7 e) the direction of rotation operating to remove a 8 produced and concentrated lighter gas from the 10 cylinder, and f) a passage contoured and operating to 11 12 recover the velocity head of the concentrated lighter 13 gas as pressure. 14 15 A gas centrifuge comprising, in 16 17 combination: 18 a) a first nozzle accelerating a gas mixture and introducing it into a rotating cylinder, 19 20 adding torque to the cylinder, 21 said cylinder having associated vanes to b) 22 receive torque from the flowing gas and causing the gas to rotate with the same angular speed as the cylinder, 23 24 C) a first radial passage connected to the

periphery of the cylinder operating to pressurize a

produced and concentrated heavier gas stream,

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2 passage and operating to convert the pressure of the 3 heavier gas stream to velocity, adding torque to the cylinder, 4 5 a second radial passage connected to the 6 periphery of the cylinder operating to pressurize a produced and concentrated lighter gas stream, 7 8 f) a third nozzle connected to the second 9 passage and operating to convert the pressure of the 10 lighter gas stream to velocity adding torque to the 11 cylinder. 12 13 The combination of claim 5 where the 14 8. 15 heavier gas stream consists of carbon dioxide and the 16 lighter gas stream consists of methane. 17 18 19 9. The combination of claim 6 where the 20 heavier gas stream consists of carbon dioxide and the 21 lighter stream consists of methane. 22

a second nozzle connected to the first

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to

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d)

1 10. The combination of claim 7 where the heavier gas stream consists of carbon dioxide and the 2 lighter stream consists of methane. 3 4 5 The combination of claim 5 wherein seals 6 11. are provided to isolate cylinder inlet and exit gas 7 8 streams from each other and from gas surrounding the 9 cylinder. 10 11 12 The combination of claim 6 wherein seals 13 are provided to isolate cylinder inlet and exit gas 14 streams from each other and from the gas surrounding 15 the cylinder. 16 17 18 13. The combination of claim 7 wherein seals 19 are provided to isolate cylinder inlet and exit gas streams from each other and from the gas surrounding 20 21 the cylinder. 22 23 24 14. The combination of claim 5 wherein 25 bearings are provided to support the shaft.

bearings are provided to support the shaft. 2 3 16. 5 The combination of claim 7 wherein 6 bearings are provided to support the shaft. 7 8 17. The combination of claim 5 wherein a 9 10 prime mover is connected to the shaft to rotate the cylinder. 11 12 13 The combination of claim 6 wherein a 14 18. 15 prime mover is connected to the shaft to rotate the 16 cylinder. 17 18 19 19. The combination of claim 7 wherein a 20 prime mover is provided and is connected to the shaft 21 to rotate the cylinder. 22 23 24 20. The combination of claim 6 including a 25 shaft supporting the cylinder for rotation, and a

The combination of claim 6 wherein

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housing enclosing and supporting the shaft.

21. The combination of claim 20 wherein said first nozzle is carried by the housing, at one end of the cylinder. The combination of claim 21 wherein said second nozzle is located near the opposite end of the cylinder, said vanes located between said first and second nozzles. 23. A cascade of centrifuges as defined in claim 8. 24. A cascade of centrifuges as defined in claim 9, for successively increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide and methane in said streams. 25. A cascade of centrifuges as defined in claim 10.

	1	26. The method that includes
	23	a) providing a rotary centrifuge to receive
نې	. 3	a mixture of gases having carbon dioxide and/or other
•	4	heavy gases and methane components,
	5	b) operating the rotary centrifuge to
	6	separate said components into separate streams,
	7	c) using the separated stream of carbon
	8	dioxide and methane to produce torque acting to aid
	9	rotation of the centrifuge.
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	12	27. The method of claim 26 including using
	13	said mixture received by the centrifuge as a flowing
	14	stream to produce torque acting to aid rotation of the
	15	centrifuge.
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	17	<u>,</u>
	18 V	28. The method of claim 27 including
))	119	providing vanes in the centrifuge to receive and pass
	20	the flowing stream, with turbine effect.
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	1	29. A centrifugal gas processing system
ر ار ا	J ₂	comprising:
	3	a) a centrifugal means to separate free
	4	liquids from gas, light liquids from heavy liquids, and
	5	solids from liquids,
	6	b) a centrifugal means to extract liquids
	7	from said a) gas by lowering the pressure and
	8	temperature and separating the formed liquids from the
	9	gas,
	10	c) a centrifugal means to process said a)
	11	gas thereby to separate heavy gases from light gases.
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	14	30. The combination of the claim 29 system
	15	together with a means to inject a treatment liquid into
	16	said system for purposes of gas treatment.
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	19 ½	31. A centrifugal gas processing system
'r' _X	20	comprising:
	21	a) a centrifugal means to separate free
	22	liquids from gas, light liquids from heavy liquids, and
	23	solids from liquids,
	24	b) a centrifugal means to extract liquids
	25	from said a) gas by lowering the pressure and

1 temperature and separating the formed liquids from the gas. 4 5 32. A centrifugal gas processing system, comprising in combination: 6 7 a centrifugal means to extract liquids from gas by lowering the pressure and temperature and 8 9 separating the formed liquids from the gas, a centrifugal means to process said gas 10 C) 11 thereby to separate heavy gases from light gases. 12 13 A centrifugal gas processing system, 14 15 comprising: 16 a centrifugal means to separate free liquids from gas, light liquids from heavy liquids, and 17 18 solids from liquids, 19 a centrifugal means to process said a) 20 gas thereby to separate heavy gases from light gases. 21 22 23 34. The combination of claim 32 together 24 with means to inject a treatment liquid into said system for purposes of gas treatment. 25

	1	35. A gas processing system comprising
	2	a) a centrifugal means to extract liquids
, W	3	from gas by lowering the pressure and temperature and
Dr.	4	separating the formed liquids from the gas,
	5	b) means to inject a treatment liquid into
	6	said system for purposes of gas treatment.
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